

the Societies, Colleges, Hospitals, Asylums, Homes, Nurse Schools, Dispensaries, Pharmacies, Publishers, Directories, Legislation, Principal Books against Homœopathy, and Homœopathic Libraries. Carefully compiled and arranged by Thomas L. Bradford, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

A short time ago an inquiry was sent in to Messrs. Boericke & Tafel's Arch street pharmacy, Philadelphia, as to whether Hahnemann's paper or pamphlet on coffee had ever been translated into English, and for such general information on this point as might be attainable. The inquiry was sent to Dr. T. L. Bradford, partly for the sake of getting the desired information and partly to test the fulness and comprehensiveness of his *Bibliography*. In a few days the following answer was received:

"Hahnemann on Coffee."

"1803. Der Kaffe uber seinen Wirkungen. Dresden. Arnold."

"1824. Traite sur les effets du cafe. Traduit par E. G. de Brunnow. Dresden."

"1827. Kaffe i sine virkinger. Copenhagen. Trans. by Dr. H. L. Lund."

"1829. Trans. into the Hungarian."

"It was published in the *American Journal of Homœopathia*, Philadelphia, 1834. In the *Homœopathic Examiner*, in 1840."

"1875. A treatise on the Effects of Coffee, by Samuel Hahnemann. Translated by W. L. Breyfogle, M.D., Louisville, Ky. Bradley, Gilbert & Co., 1875. 8vo. pp. 35."

"In the Lesser Writings, Trans. by Dudgeon, New York, 1852, on page 391, may be found the article on Coffee, translated from the 1803 pamphlet."

From the foregoing it will be seen that Dr. Bradford's work promises to be one of great practical value to real students, as well as historical value. It is not a subscription book, but subscribers sufficient to cover cost must be received before the publication can be undertaken. The price of the work cannot be definitely determined yet, but publishers will guarantee that it will not exceed three dollars and, when published, will not be put on the market at reduced rates. Address subscriptions to BOERICKE & TAFEL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Blatta Orientalis.—*Blatta Orientalis* 6x in a case of asthma, that had been treated by half a dozen, has had more relief from it than from anything he ever used. Has taken it for six weeks and is almost free from the asthma. I think it is a success.—*Extract from letter from D. P. Perry, M. D., Trumansburg, N. Y.*

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DR. HERBERT BEALS sends us a copy of the *Buffalo Evening News*, dated April 22d, containing on the first page an article of considerable interest to Homœopaths in all parts of the world. The headlines read as follows:

"Antipyrin and Death. Death Records Show a Strange State of Affairs. Two Methods of Treatment. The Allopaths Have Lost 63 Cases of Lung Troubles, in this City, in a Week—the Homœopaths 2."

The article opens: "There's a queer thing about this epidemic, which is that the Allopaths are losing all the cases," said an over-worked undertaker to a *News* reporter yesterday afternoon. Continuing, the undertaker said: "We've been rushed to death for a month and we haven't buried a Homœopathic victim of grip or pneumonia yet. If you doubt what I say, go and look up the death certificates." On this hint the reporter acted and found the truth to be as the undertaker had stated, and "the Registrar looked very uncomfoitable as he aided the reporter in his task, for the city government's Health Department is Old School." Pursuing his search the reporter looked up Dr. S. N. Brayton and propounded the conundrum: "Why are the Homœopaths apparently so successful?" and received the cool and incisive reply from the doctor: "They are not apparently successful they *are* successful." He also said that he and Dr. Mosely, had been crowded with epidemic cases for a month, but had not lost a case, and that the other Homœopathic physicians of the city had been equally successful. "The Allopaths" he added "are killing their patients off like sheep with antipyrin, antifebrin and other depressents." Right on the heels of this appeared a despatch from New York City to the *Evening Telegraph*, of Philadelphia, showing that the success of the Homœopaths, and the failures of the Allopaths, in treating the epidemic were similar in that city to what they are in Buffalo.

There can be no doubt but that a similar state of affairs exists wherever *La Grippe* has appeared.

Do not forget that on Tuesday, June 16, 1891, the forty-fourth session of the American Institute of Homœopathy opens at Atlantic City, N. J.; also, at the same time and place, that the quinquennial International Homœopathic Congress will hold its fourth session. This meeting promises to be a memorable one in the annals of Homœopathy, and no physician of the true faith, or friend of the same, should be absent from it. Atlantic City is well worth a visit, being a city by the sea in fact as well as in name; its progress every year is of a nature to surprise even its annual guests. Within an easy day's ride of the place of meeting, from Washington and Maryland on the south, to the New England States on the north, are to be found a greater number of Homœopathic physicians than in any other similar sized territory in the world. *All* these physicians should join the American Institute; they should not procrastinate, but should send in their names *at once*. Homœopathy needs a strong national body to meet its implacable foe, the American Medical Association. Perhaps some will say that "implacable foe" is too strong an expression, but the facts of recent history show that it is none too strong and that if the A. M. A. had its way, organized Homœopathy would soon be a thing of history only. Don't neglect to join the National body of Homœopathy for when there is a fight on there is great virtue in heavy battalions, and there *is* a big fight on, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf—a fight that will probably be continued for years and in which the numerically weaker party must depend, in great measure, on organization for victory. JOIN THE RANKS.

IN a private letter from Dr. Julio F. Convers, of the United States of Columbia, to whom the profession is indebted for that valuable remedy *Jacaranda Gualandai*, he says, in speaking of the remedy, "I am persuaded by experience that it is one of the best remedies for leucorrhœa." An account of this remedy and a proving of it may be found in the RECORDER, January number, 1889, and July, 1890. In general *Jacaranda* is useful in blennorrhagia, chancroids, gonorrhœa, ophthalmia, etc. It may be had in tablets of the mother tincture.

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SOLIDAGO VIRGA-AUREA.

CASE I. Mr. —, widower, age 48, first consulted me on July 10, 1890. Gave a history of having had convulsions every two or three months for the last three years. I questioned him as to their character and made up my mind that they were ureamic. Requested him to call again and bring with him a sample of his urine. The examination of the urine found uric acid crystals in excess. Gave a grave prognosis and put on *Hydrochloric acid* 30x. Later he had *Apis*, and still later *Puls.*, for symptoms covered by these remedies. None of these afforded him any lasting good.

On October 12, was called to attend him in one of his spells. Inhalation of *Amyl nitrate* and *Glon.* 6x, internally, brought him out without any trouble.

He had another slight attack on November 14. I did not see him at the time, but he tells me it was not as severe as the one before it.

He called at my office November 21, complaining of the condition of his water. Had to pass it every hour or two during day and night. After some questioning I gave him *Puls.* 3x, and told him to report when the medicine was gone.

The next day or two I saw an article on *Solidago* in THE RECORDER and sent for an ounce of the θ , thinking it might be of use in his case.

He called again November 29 with his condition not improved. I found some tenderness in the small of the back. I then gave him *Solidago* 1x, on disks, with directions to take two twice a day. He came back on December 5 to get his bottle filled. Said it was the only thing he had ever taken that made him feel like a man. Did not have to get up at night to pass water and could retain it with ease during the day. From that time to the present he has had no signs of a convulsion and his water has been natural.